was charged with negotiating the deli-cate treaties of 1884 and 1885. After another rest at home, where he was occu-pled on the responsible international commission of the railways of the Pyrenees, he was sent to Morocco in and then, after several years at that post, to Washington. It is evi-dent that in such a career diplomacy has been learned as a trade by cosmopolitan experience.

In the French consular service this experience is mainly directed in the e of commerce. It is not expected that one beginning a consular career shall afterwards be switched off into the diplomatic service. This actually happened to De Lesseps, but with a lamentable fiasco as the result. In fact, those who think that American consuls might become of great use to our veritably infant trade abroad had best beware of the intermittent heresy which would suppress the ministers to give their work to the consuls. International politics and the advancement of commerce are two vitally different

FRENCH TRAINING.

In France, as would be expected from the country of bookkeeping and functionarism, the theoretical training of a consul is something complete in its way. The actual work of the consuls is supplemented by the chambers of commerce, which send out competent graduates of those higher commercial schools where commerce has been reduced to a science to report on any field of special interest. If, with all this, French commerce seems not to profit in the measure of the pains taken the fault remains with the French merchant, who often intrusts his wares to German agents in the foreign land. It is because the French will not emigrate and do not easily learn strange languages. Without their consular service they would fare much

As the sample of a not extraordinary career, though recommended by more than ordinary efficiency, may be taken that of M. Bruwaert, who has just been made consul-general at New York. After his university studies and taking his degree in law he was attached, at the age of twenty-six, to that department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which has the direction of consulates and commercial affairs. Three years later he was formally named eleveconsul ("consular apprentice"), and in the following year set to editing the commercial analyses of the ministry. This was probably the first occasion on which he received payment for his services. After another year he was made secretary of the administrative commission, and then, successively, secretary of the international postal commission, of the monetary conference, of the commercial negotiations with Sweden and Belgium, and finally, after nine years of study and practice, consul at Chicago. He was in charge at New York for a time three years later, was connected with the negotiation of the treaty of commerce with China in 1885, consul at Melbourne in 1886 and back to Chicago as consulgeneral in 1887. Here he signalized himself by the persistence and minuteness with which he informed his countrymen of the applications of the McKinhe encouraged the faint-hearted French exhibitors at the world's fair. A final example of what France ex-

ects from her consular service in helpng on her commerce was seen during Bruwaert's visit home just before M. Bruwaert's visit home just his late promotion. In Paris, in Bordeaux and in other great centers of trade he gave, by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, audience for several days to all the merchants and manufacturers who desired personal information on the new tariffs or on any other point connected with their busi-ness. Whatever may be the real excellences of American consuls under our present system, I doubt if they could readily constitute themselves into ch a bureau for commercial information. It is the business of M. Bruwaert to do this, and his whole career has fitted him for it. But such a career cannot be the spoils of political vic-

WHY THE WORK WAS STOPPED.

The Frescoing in the Capitol at Washington Unfinished.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Far up in the air against the circular wall of the rotunda of the Capitol hangs suspended an unsightly wooden platform half inclosed by rought boards. It has been suspended there for the past two years without use. This platform swings at the rminating point of the historical fresco-gun by Brumidi, and carried to its present stage by another artistic Italian named ipó Costagani. The original cartoons by imidi were exhausted by Costagani in a representation of the discovery of gold in California. After having stamped his life's work upon something like a square mile of ornate oil about the Capitol, Brumah laid down his brush to accept whatever awaited him in another world. Just about that time the congressional committee naving the custody of American art became confused in its variegated mind as to what the concluding allegory should be. The work had got around from the discovery of Columbus to the discovery of gold in California, and but for the disagreement of the library committee the cartoons for the finish would have the cartoons for the finish would have n completed.

And right here is the interesting thing. The grand design of the fresco was a succession of representations of the most strikng events in our history from Columbus down to date. There can be no doubt but that the late war of the Rebeliion was one of the most remarkable events in our history; but there was a decided disinclination on the part of some of the gentlemen responsible for that war to have any pictorial mention or suggestion of it was the torial mention or suggestion of it upon the walls of the Capitol. Insignificant Indian wars are recorded in oil and by chisel everywars are recorded in oil and by chisel every-where, and the Mexican war, the Revolu-tionary, the War of 1812 and everything else are memoralized more or less. But the visitor of the century hence, who sees the occasional statue and portrait of certain distinguished generals of the greatest struggle in the world's history, must be left to his own discrimination—for he will not find anything else around there to help him out. The War of the Rebellion is to be ignored; in the space left in this fresco is to be painted the scene illustrating the driving of the last spike that united the Atlantic with the Pacific seaboard by rail. But even that remains in long abeyance, and the old plat-form may be allowed to rot away and tumble to the stone floor before the work is resumed. Art is not longer than the li-brary committee.

brary committee. .

And, while on this subject, I am reminded of the scheme proposed to turn the rotunda into an addition to statuary hall. Already a boxed statue of the late General Grant is lying around loose waiting for an opening. It was presented to Congress by the Grand Army of the Republic. Other statues are being ground out for similar display. The prophetic soul recoils in horror from the possibilities of the future. With a congressonal committee to decide on the merits of these contributions, art will be likely to enjoy a tremendous art will be likely to enjoy a tremendous one way or another.

Wouldn't Trust the Angel Gabriel.

Philadelphia Times. Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer, of culinary fame, declares that she will touch the meat of no fowl that she has not seen prepared and cleaned herself, "Why, when I had typhoid fever some years ago," she said, "and the doctor ordered me to take chicken broth, I lied: 'Very well, doctor; but I shan't replied: 'Very well, doctor; but I shan't take it if any one other than myself cleans the chicken.' Seeing that I was firm, he at length said that the cleaning might be done right by my bedside. And so it was, and I lived on chicken broth for seven weeks; for forty-nine mornings was the fowl brought to my bedside and carefully cleaned by my maid under my direct and personal supervision. There's not one person in a thousand who knows how to clean a chicken, anyway, and for my part I would a chicken, anyway, and for my part I would not trust the angel Gabriel in such par-ticular work."

Hawthorne's "Tobacco Fawn."

Americans, who have invariably been taught to regard Nathaniel Hawthorne as having been a shy, sensitive, delicate romancer, will receive quite a shock in Prof. mancer, will receive quite a shock in Prof. J. H. Gilmore's latest story of Hawthorne's revelation to him of the fondness of 'all deer for tobacco. The great novelist convinced the Professor by feeding a fawn on the nicotinous weed, the taste of which greatly pleased the animal. The association of that shy little animal with a love for tobacco will be no more painful to the aesthetic reader than that the fawn-like Hawthorne should be the hero of the discovery. To think of the "Marble Faun" having this posthumous sequel in the "Tobacco Fawn."

THE VENERABLE SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL, OF VERMONT.

His Character and Public Services His Habits and Mode of Life-Reminiscences and Anecdotes.

Washington Letter in New York Tribune. Mr. Morrill's recent speech on the financial policy of the administration has brought him letters of praise and commendation from all over the country. The strongest in approval, and the most gratifying naturally, have come from the very centers of Democracy. It was from every point of view a remarkable speech, and equals, if not excels, any of his previous efforts on similar subjects. When one remembers that Senator Morrill has already passed his eighty-fourth birthday and last summer suffered a long and tedious illness this fact is worthy of note. His intellectual performances at so advanced an age are equaled by only one other living man, Gladstone, and his career has been almost as remarkable in its way as that of the great English statesman. Mr. Morrill tells a story of meeting one of his constituents in his travels about the country.

"Be ye Justin Morrill?" asked the granger, surprised.

"Yes," answered the Senator, "I am Justin Morrill."

"Waal, yer ain't nigh onto as big man as I thought yer was."

The student of history will experience no such disappointment. Mr. Morrill's career is unique in many ways. For thirty-nine consecutive years he has represented the people of Vermont in Senate and House. A longer term of continuous service than any one man has known in the history of our government with the exception of Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who served from 1793 to 1833. Since his first few terms in the House and after the birth of the Morrill tariff his political position at home has been an invulnerable one. He has been 'eturned term after term without effort on his part. Only recently, in conversation with one of his constituents, Senator Morrill remarked that his political life would soon be at an end and there would be room for some one else. "No," said the listener. "As long as

you live you must represent Vermont in the Senate. The other fellows can This is the feeling all over the State, and "the other fellows" realize that they must wait. The loyalty of the

people to him, his hold upon their affections and their belief in the integrity of his purposes is a matter for wonder is not apparent from a superficial knowledge of the man, for he possesses in no degree the personal magnetism which made Mr. Blaine's following. A STURDY VETERAN.

Happily, Senator Morrill is in unusual health and spirits this winter. No one of his colleagues is as regular in attendance at the Senate. During the inclement and bitter weather of last week even he was in his seat every day. The only change he has made in the habits of years is that he leaves the Capitol a trifle earlier than formerly. In appearance Senator Morrill has altered very little in the last twenty years. His hair, which falls in curls over a broad and prominent forehead, is, perhaps, grayer, and the lines in his face are deeper. His slender, loosely built figure has the same slight stoop between the shoulders, his face the same kindly expression which is so familiar to all those who frequent the Senate galleries. His whole personality suggests strength, ruggedness, stability. In this Mr. Morrill is a true exponent of Green mountain civilization, and there is a question if there is any better civilization, any civilization more honest, simpler, nobler or freer from trickery and guile. The god of the people in this section is accomplishment. Everything is made to do duty for this end. The men and women who show tangible proof that they have not been idle are the heroes and heroines. This may in a measure explain Senator Morrill's popularity. His life has been singularly rich in accomplishment. He possesses the indomitable perseverance which recognizes no obstacles-for him they do not exist, and nothing is impossible of attainment. Again, Senator Morrill is never idle. Every moment of his life is occupied, and this habit of methodical and systematic work he acquired early in life. In this hurrying end of the century he never seems to be in a hurry, and yet his work is always done. There are no clamors from angry constituents of unanswered letters. He never speaks unless he has something to say, and that something is always of value. His English is classic in its directness, simplicity and force, and what he says has been thought out with a conscientious deliberation that is characteristic.

On his birthdays it has long been Mr. Morrill's custom to gather his friends about him. These gatherings are very remarkable in that all the distinguished men and women in town come together in honor of the venerable statesman. It was at one of these birthday parties a colleague said of Mr. Morrill that he had probably made fewer mistakes than any other man in public life. Indeed, he could recall no mistakes for which he was responsible, an unusual record for a public man. This he attributed to the fact that Mr. Morrill was so dispassionate, so deliberate, so invariably controlled by his reason. In his policy and speeches there have been no weak places, no unprotected points.

In manners he is simple, direct, earnest, with the old school courtesy and reserve. His manner would almost be called cold, but is a parrier of defense against the mob of office seekers and those who have axes to grind. Mr. Morrill is far removed from that school of public men who are hail fellows well met-promise much and perform little. He is careful to perform more than he promises, and the smallest details are not beneath his attention. In his intercourse with his colleagues he is cordial and responsive, and does his share of the story telling, which obtains more or less in the committee rooms at the Capitol. Mr. Morrill has never been a club man and is not what is known as a "man's man," but he has a genial, social side to his nature. He is cordially hospitable and delights to gather his friends around his hearthstone, both here and at home. He is a famous whist player, and the after-dinner rubber, when he has some statesmen of like proclivity for a partner and opponents, is an institution in his home. Formerly he was much in evidence in social life, but in these late days the large and crowded receptions tire him and he

limits his acceptances to dinners. Senator Morrill is somewhat of a bookworm, and reading is now, as it always has been, the greatest pleasure and relaxation to him. He cares, however, very little for fiction. "Trilby' has probably not fallen in his way. He is very fond of biography and does a great deal of reading on this line. Several years ago he compiled an interesting book on the "Self-consciousness of Noted Persons," which is a proof in itself how broad and comprehensive his

reading has been. NO FENCES TO BUILD. The freedom from concern about his political affairs at home has given Mr. | meets.

ARAREOCTOGENARIAN | Morrill opportunity to accomplish a THE CHURCH'S BRIDES After his interest in financial questions and the tariff, the public buildings and grounds, the library building and the Smithsonian have claimed his attention. In everything that means culture and education for the people he is especially active, and his views on such topics are modern and progressive. The beautiful new library so near completion owes its existence to Senator Morrill, who had a faithful champion on the Democratic side in the person of Senator Voorhees. The original plan was to buy at the same time the library square was purchased the square opposite and to erect a building for the Supreme Court. This idea was too colossal for the grasp of Congress, although doubt-

less it will one day be put into execu-Mr. Morrill has a charming home in Thomas circle, one of the most agreeable quarters of town. The house is an old-fashioned and roomy one, into which the sun pours from every side. In the front drawing room there is a marble bust of the Senator by his friend Powers, and over the mantel there hangs a portrait by Eastman Johnson, which of all the portraits painted of the Sen ator, is the one preferred by his family. summers he spends at home in Strafford among his old friends and neighbors. A quiet, restful existence, the time divided between his flower garden, his library and rides through the hills. The first week after the homecoming is a busy one, taken up with receiving and making visits.

New England people are generally supposed to be undemonstrative. But now and then they are awakened to real enthusiasm. Last summer at Montpelier Mr. Morrill received a veritable ovation at their hands. The occasion was the unveiling of Mr. Morrill's portrait, presented by the artist T. W Wood to the Vermont Historical So ciety. The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds when their senior Senator appeared before them, and they cheered themselves hoarse on his account. In the course of his speech Mr. Morrill made the following allusion to an incident which happened during the

"In the early days of the late war." he said, "my picture was put forth by a rebel Virginia newspaper, with an advertisement offering a reward for me, dead or alive, of \$25. That was usually offered for the recovery of runaway slaves, and they described me as 'a person who would be expected to have been the author of "Yankee Doodle' than of the infernal tariff of 1861.' The picture was, of course, pleasing to the old masters of the South, being after the satanic manner of Hogarth's Jack Arikes, and I have not learned that it has been made immortal by preservation in any of their historical societies. It will be for posterity to say, if posterity should ever trouble itself to say anything about it, whether or not Vermonters made a mistake in not surrendering me for the \$25 Virginia re-

TRAIN ROBBING.

An Alarming Increase-Senator Butler's Proposed Remedy. Washington Special to St. Louis Globe-

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, hopes to get through at this session an amend-ment to the interstate-commerce law, gov-erning the robbing of the mails, so as to make the robbery of an express car punishable in the same way under federal stat-utes as the robbery of a mail car. The general manager of the Southern Express Company, Mr. M. J. O'Brien, said to-day: "Train robberies are increasing, and in-creasing at an alarming rate. In 1890 there were twelve hold-ups; in 1891, sixteen; in 1892, sixteen; 1893, thirty-three, and 1894, twenty-seven. The total number of trains held up in those five years is 104; number of lives lost, twenty-seven; number of peo-ple injured, twenty-seven. This year is yet in its swaddling clothes, but six hold-ups are already recorded."

"What causes the increase; hard times?" "That may have something to do with it. But what excites the idle rascal to attempt this apparently easy means to get rich is the ease with which it is done. He reads about it and concludes that he "You say it's an easy thing to hold up

"It looks so. Rube Burrows held up one all by himself. Two rascals at Acquia Creek, not far from the national capital, just a few weeks ago, held up a train, containing perhaps a score of train hands, besides 150 passengers. A train was held up in Texas, on which were six United States soldiers, with guns loaded, and they offered no resistance. You have often heard it said 'Oh I'd like to be on a train heard it said, 'Oh, I'd like to be on a train and have one of these rascals rob me,' but I tell you that the natural inclination is to be quiet when a man has got the drop

"Near Durant, Miss., a few years ago, when a train was about to be held up, a brave man, a Mr. Hughes, pulled his pistol and jumping up, rushed out to help the train hands. He fell dead with a Winchestern hands. ter bullet in his brain. Such instances have a deterring influence on others. It is shame and a disgrace that this country should have the reputation of being only one in the whole world where such a thing

as a train robbery is known."
"What is the remedy?"
"That is covered in the amendment to the existing federal statutes for the protection of the United States mail, proposed by Senator Butler, which amendment provides the same penalty and embraces all interstate matter in transit. The existing law punishes an attempt to kill a mail arent with imprisonment for life, and depredation of mail five years' imprisonment for the first offense, and as high as twenty years for subsequent offenses. The Southern Express Company and other express ern Express Company and other expres companies, in case the amendment becomes a law, will only ask that its messengers be clothed with the authority of deputy United States marshals, promising that the United States marshals, promising that the pursuit of these land pirates will be no whit less relentless than it now is. It makes no difference to us how trivial is the amount stolen, we follow the trail until the culprits are behind prison how stolen, we follow the trail until the culprits are behind prison bars, or until no clew remains. Many times, when only a few dollars were stolen, we have spent hundred of dollars in detective work. In asking the aid of the government we expect to escape no labor or expense. All we wish is for a penalty that will prove a salutary example when we hand over the rascals to

TWO REMARKABLE HAPPENINGS. Buried in the Coffin That Killed Him -Tragedy of the Vat.

Some years ago, in England, a laborer in one of the largest foundries fell into a vat of molten metal, which was to be used for the ram of a man-of-war. He was enveloped by the firey mass and, of course, beyond the reach of human help. The metal was allowed to cool and the poor creature was buried in the metal coffin that killed him engineed and carbonized him. killed him, encircled and carbonized him. An analogous accident occurred in a man ufactory of chemicals near Mulhouse, in Alsace, quite recently. After an explosio in the large boiler room in the factory a foreman was missed, and has not been seen since. At the time of the explosion he was supposed to be near the large cauldrons, and it is likely that, when the shock came, he lost his footing and fell into one of the vats filled with acid, and that his body was vats filled with acid, and that his body was absolutely decomposed and absorbed by the corrosive liquid. To find out if such an absolute disappearance is possible, a large glass was found in the bottom cauldron which was positively identified as having been part of the deceased foreman's lantern. A curious sequel occurred in court some four weeks later. An accident in-surance company, having refused to pay insurance on the man's life, was sued. They claimed that the evidence in the case was not satisfactory, and no identification of the remains was had. The evidence be-fore the court consisted of witnesses' depositions to the effect that while all had seen him go in, none came out. His family relations were happy, his position good, and he could not possibly have had any reason to disappear. The experiment mentioned above dissipated all doubts of the court, and the insurance company was con-demned to pay insurance and costs.

Had a Right.

Cincinnati Tribune. "Say," shouted the G. A. R. man, "what right have you to be talkin' about chargin' batteries at Vicksburg? You know you were too young to be in the war." "Who said anything about the war?" replied a youth. "I am an electrician."

The Difference.

The difference between Congress and a sewing society is that Congress meets and draws a salary, and the sewing society only

SOCIETY GIRLS WHO TAKE THE VEIL AND WORK FOR CHARITY.

First the Novitlate and then the Final Vows-A Solemn, Beautiful and Impressive Ceremony.

New York World.

Each year New York averages upward of fifty young girls who become "brides of the church." When Miss Katherine Drexel, the society girl and heiress of millions, took the veil and entered a convent society referred to the event with exclamation points; since then several almost as well-known daughters of wealth and high social standing have wearied of the empty honors of the gay world and followed in her footsteps, while it is a fact creating little comment that a number of society women. worn with the fatigues of their round of duties and seeking to do penance for the follies of their butterfly lives, go into religious retreats during the Lenten

Miss Drexel's final vows were taken recently upon the completion of her novitiate at a convent school for Indians in New Mexico, and New York's latest accessions to the ranks of the religieuses were Miss M. M. Humill, of No. 70 East Eighty-first street, and Miss Lillian M. Joachim, of West Eighty-third street, both daughters of prominent Harlem Catholic families. They were last week received into the church as members of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Kenwood, Albany county. With them was received a Boston girl of a prominent family of the Hub, Miss Ruth Burnett, who is an intimate friend of Mrs. Cleveland. Miss Nellie Humill, a sister of Miss M. M. Humill, took the veil at the Convent of the Dominicans at Hunt's Point a year

"Taking the veil" no longer means what it did in the middle ages. In New York there are few cloistered nuns who devote themselves entirely to contemplation and prayers, and the gentle faces and black robes of the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church are seen on the highways and in byways and wherever are poverty, suffering and crime; they nurse the sick; they visit the prisons; they reclaim young girls from lives of shame; they care for the waifs and foundlings, the orphans and the homeless; they minister to the aged; they comfort the last hours of dying; they are missionaries among the foreign population; they conduct homes hospitals, schools and academies; they have, in a word, adapted themselves to the needs of modern times.

There are 2,500 good sisters at work in various branches of beneficence in New York city alone, and their number and usefulness have been constantly increasing with the growth of the city and its needs. That the ranks of the sisterhood shall not be diminished from year to year it is necessary that at least fifty young women should enter upon the good work of the various orders an-

THE FLOWER OF THE FAITH. They come from the best families in the city, the flower of the maidenhood of the faith, from homes of wealth and refinement in most cases, and in the full bloom of youth and beauty, with graces of heart and mind, and when the world and its enticements are most potent these young girls put aside social triumphs, the happy dreams of wifehood and motherhood, to become the "brides of the church." It is a solemn union, not lightly undertaken, binding until death, and the church requires of its young betrothed serious proof of her fitness for the religious life.

"The young woman who would enter a religious life," a prelate of the New York diocese told a World reporter, first convince her spiritual adviser of her special fitness for it. She must be at least sixteen years old, of irreproachable family and fair education; she must bring to the church a dowry or 'dot' on entering most of the orders, the amount varying according to the requirements of the sisterhood she wishes to join. That of the Ladies of the Sacred Heart requires the largest dowry, while in others the sum is very small, merely to insure the order against loss in case the postulant or novice does not persevere in her intention to enter

"She then becomes an inmate of the mother house of the order she desires to join, as a postulant. Her postulancy continues from three to six months, according to the character of the girl and the proof she gives of devoutness and desire to persevere in a holy life. She then is accepted on probation, dons the habit of the order and is known as a

"The novitiate varies in different orders. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart, the Little Sisters of the Poor and other sisterhoods where the duties are difficult and the rules exacting, require two years' novitiate. Other orders require but one year. The novice, it she continues in her original intention, at the end of her novitiate renounces the world and takes the oath of the sister-

There are twenty-two sisterhoods in New York, embracing all kinds of charitable work, and they control 124 institutions.

The largest organization here is that of the Sisters of Charity, otherwise known as the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul. They have charge of parochial schools, orphan asylums and hospitals, and also a foundling asylum. The young girl who becomes a Sister of Charity must of necessity be one fitted for active charitable labors. The Ladies of the Sacred Heart require that those who enter their order shall have exceptional intellectual gifts and training, the highest culture and a degree of wealth; no active charities are within their province. They are occupied entirely in the charge of academies for higher education of young women, and throughout the country their schools of learning have become famous for their high grade of scholarship and

their exclusiveness. The girl who enters the order of the Sisters of Mercy spends her life in visiting the sick and the prisons. She who enters the order of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd must possess tact, tenderness and incorruptible high-mindedness for the delicate task of reclaiming fallen women and conducting reformatories for girls. WORK OF OTHER ORDERS.

The work of the Ursul

fined to the teaching of academies and parochial school. The novice with a maternal heart finds her best field with the Sisters of Divine Compassion, a New York community founded some

years ago by Mgr. Preston to provide homes for waifs and homeless children. The Sisters of Misericord conduct a lying-in hospital; the Sisters of St. Francis teach in parochial schools, conduct hospitals and orphan asylums; the Sisters of Notre Dame teach parochial schools exclusively; the Convent of the Helpers of the Holy Soul sends out its nuns to instruct the uninstructed sick and the ignorant in the faith of the

The Sisters of St. Dominick, one of the oldest and most conservative of the sisterhoods, consist of three branches, one cloistered and entirely devoted to the contemplative life and the other two devoted to teaching and the care of orphans. The Presentation nuns have also two branches, one cloistered and contemplative and the other occupied in the care of a school. The Little

Alteration Sale!

Yes, our Alteration Sale is still going on. We are being somewhat delayed in commencing work on our new addition, but it's all the better for us, as we are thus enabled to still farther reduce our stock before the contractors commence tearing out our west walls.

Study These Alteration Sale Prices

We cannot send samples of Goods advertised during this sale. Store Open Every Morning at 9 o'clock.

CLOAK BARGAINS

In Our ALTERATION SALE An elegant Misses' Jacket, good cloth, latest styles, reduced to......... Ladies' Fine Golf Capes, were \$6.50 to \$10; alteration sale price, to close



\$8.00 Ladies' latest style, 42-inch length, fine Beaver Jacketa: were \$10.00; Sale Price,

Chinchilla Jackets, a great bargain at Finest Beaver Jackets, prices have been \$10 to \$15; choice during alteration sale

LACE CURTAIN BATGAINS Handsome designs in Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, were \$1 a Chenille Drapery Portieres, never sold for less than \$3.50; alteration sale Pongees and Flowered Drapery Nets, 10c a yard; sale price.... Silk Draperies, were 45c a yard; al-

ors; alteration sale price, all complete
7-foot Fringed Spring Roller Curtain
Shades, complete, for...... GREAT SHIRT VALUES

Men's Unlaundered White Shirts. Men's Night Shirts, good muslin, well made, embroidery trimmed......

The Star Store 194 & 196 WEST WASHINGTON 5

order must serve two years' novitiate,

and possess patience, gentleness and a

cheerful spirit to fit her for the arduous

Check Shirtings reduced to........... Best Apron and Dress Ginghams.....

duties of her calling. The Sisters of Bon Secours require that the novice shall be a trained nurse, as their field is in caring for the sick, going out into the homes of patients whenever called. The Sisters of the Assumption are also trained nurses, but devote themselves exclusively to nursing the sick poor, never entering the house where the patient is able to pay lished at 50 cents.

The orders in charge of mission work among the foreign populants of the city are the Silesian Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of the Society of Pious Missions, the Sisters of Cenaculum, who work among the Italians, the Sisters of St. Agnes, the Sisters of Christian Charity, the Sisters of the Holy Cross, who work among the Germans. The Sisters of the Convent of St. Regis afford ladies opportunity to make spiritual retreat and minister to the spiritual needs of world-weary women for a time of rest, penance and

The ceremony of "taking the veil" occurs at the end of the period of no-vitiate in the chapel of the mother house of the order the "bride of the church" is to enter. It is impressive in its solemnity, for it means the severing of the ties of family and friends and taking of a new name, the beginning of a new life. Usually the family and friends of the novice are present to witness her renunciation of the world, She is dressed in a rich robe of white to typify her bridal, and in the presence of the spectators approaches slowly the high altar, prostrating herself before the bishop and entreating him, in the ritual of the occasion, to confer upon her the veil. As she kneels before him the bishop throws over her head the veil, repeating, "Receive the veil, O thou spouse of Jesus Christ."

The young nun then prostrates herself at the feet of the mother superior, repeating the formula already rehearsed Her yows are made kneeling before the holy sacrament, a large, round wafer held by the bishop and typifying the body of the Savior. She then retires to assume the garb of the order in a small apartment, where waits a coffin with the name by which she is to be known in future engraved upon it. Th coffin is borne out to the altar by nuns and there the young bride of the churc advances in her black robes, and, after renouncing worldly pleasures before the bishop, steps into the coffin, extends herself and is covered by a thick black funeral pall. Latin hymns are chanted over the coffin, a cloud of incense arises from the altar. This is the coffin in which the nun will go to her burial. When the pall is removed the young nun arises and kneels before the bishop. who enjoins the mother superior sol-"Take care and keep pure and spotless this young virgin whom Christ has consecrated to himself this day.' A burst of impressive music completes the ceremony, and in slow processional nuns, two by two, with their heads folded on their breasts and their eyes cast down, retires from the chapel.

HOW WRITERS ARE PAID.

Distinguished Men in Public Life Get High Prices for Literary Work. Holland, in Philadelphia Press If the great authors are not succeed-

ing as playwrights it is certain that great men are succeeding pecuniarily at least as writers. I saw a check which was sent to Lord Wolsey in payment for a single magazine article published recently in one of our periodicals. It was for \$487 and some odd cents, indicating that the price paid for the article in English money was an even £100. It was not a peculiarly brilliant contribution, and yet the fact that Wolsey had written it, of course. brought many readers to it. Wolsey's indorsement upon the check was a rather curious autograph. It was simply Wolsey, and beneath that the let-ters F. M. For a long time the bankers who paid the check could not make out whether F. M. were the initials of Sisters of the Poor care for the aged, some person authorized to sign for Woland the young woman who enters this i sey or whether they were a part of his

GLOVE SALE BARGAINS

Regular \$1 Ladies' 5-hook Glace Kid Gloves, all staple colors and sizes; sale Regular \$1 5-hook Glace Kid Glove, in heliotrope shades, sizes 7 to 8, sale odds and ends in 8-button length Mosquetaire Gloves, all small sizes; to Fine Tan Cashmere Gloves at......

HOSIERY VALUES

UNDERWEAR BARGAINS

Men's Heavy Gray or White Merino Underwear, always 25c; sale price.... Men's Double-breasted Camel's-hair Merino Underwear reduced to...... Ladies' Camel's-hair Merino Under-reduced to..... Ladies' Fine All-wool Scarlet Underwear, alteration sale price.....

LINEN SALE

Regular 38c Cream Linen Table Danask, full width, reduced to.......... Regular 29c White Table Linen now Regular 25c Red Table Linen, sale Regular 38c Turkey Red Table Linen Best 50c Turkey Red Table Linen... Regular 5c Cotton Crash Toweling... Check Glass Toweling reduced to Good Linen Crash Toweling...... 19c Knotted Fringe Linen Towels.... Honeycomb Cotton Towels, large 25c Damask Linen Knotted Fringe, extra large size Towels; sale price.... Turkish Bath Towels reduced to..... 25c Extra Large and Heavy Turkish

MUSLINS

Yard-wide Unbleached Muslin...... 31/4c Regular 5c Sheeting Muslin.... Best 61/2c yard-wide Brown Muslin.. Yard-wide Soft Finish Bleached Mus-Best 8c yard-wide Soft Finish Bleached Muslin reduced to....... 6½c

CALICOES and GINGHAMS

Good Dark Style Dress Prints...... 3c Regular 5c Dress Style Prints...... 3½c Indigo Blue Prints, good styles...... 4c Best Simpson's Black and Dark Red

The Star Stone

business signature. Somebody who knew about these things at last explained that F. M. stood for Field

Marshal. The prices paid to distinguished men increase almost inversely with the decrease in the price of publications. Mr. Reed, for instance, can command a great deal more money now for a single article in a review published at 25 cents than he was able to receive some years ago when that review was pub-

One of the most remunerative offers made by any magazine publisher was that which Mr. Walker, the editor of the Cosmopolitan, made to Mr. Blaine a little while after Blaine retired from President Harrison's Cabinet. The offer was accepted. Mr. Blaine was known to look upon the decadence of the United States Senate as one of the most serious of modern political tendencies. In private, when he could speak with confidence, his opinion of the Senate as a whole was far from complimentary to the ability, the courage or the dignity of that body. As a whole, it concerned itself about small, petty, unworthy things, and had in his opinion no commanding capacity for statesmanship. He believed that a remedy might be found in changing the system of election, and he was prepared to advocate the election of Senators by the people, for it was his view that men who came stright from the people to the House of Representatives were apt to be larger brained, in closer touch with public opinion than those elected as the Senators are chosen. He consented to write two articles for the Cosmopolitan, in which he would set forth the decadence of the Senate and advocate popular election of Senators. For these articles he was offered a very large sum, one that surprised him. Soon after the arrangement was made, however, Mr. Blaine's health began to fail, and failed so rapidly that he found it impossible to write these ar-

New Wedding Ceremony. Chicago Evening Post.

The "deaf and dumb wedding service" is the latest thing in the matrimonial line. It was tried in Anderson, Ind., under the following circumstances: "Pontus Strum and Anna Gousan, a couple of fine-looking Swedish people, with a half dozen escorts, appeared at 'Squire Crokenbarger's office to-day to be married. They could not talk English and the 'Squire could not talk Swedish and the latter, who could not talk Swedish, and the latter, who is noted for his resources, finally resorted to pantomime, he and a constable going through the marriage ceremony by means of motions, the happy but perplexed pair

If this is legal and binding there is a chance that it may become popular in so-ciety circles. The average ceremony is marred now by the attempts of the bride and groom to say the proper words at the proper time. The bride generally does better than the groom, but even she usually speaks in a faint whisper. As for the groom, nine times out of ten he loses his voice entirely. He may have a voice like a bull's on ordinary occasions, but when he stands at the altar he cannot be heard with an auriphone. The "deaf and dumb service" would simplify matters greatly, and if signs are not held to be sufficient the groom might pull a string at the proper moment which would uncover a placard reading, "I will." That would be more binding, perhaps.

Electric-Heated Cars.

Boston Transcript.

As the Listener entered a street car on a recent cold day, he was conscious at once recent cold day, he was conscious at once of something quite new in street cars—a pleasant and clean-smelling warmth. Looking for the source of this agreeable phenomenon, he found that warm air was entering the car from a grating under each seat, and that this grating was marked with the words "electric heater." The temperature in the car was not high, but it was high enough. The usual grim and penetrating chill of a street car in winter was quite taken off. After fifteen or twenty minutes spent in each car, it was particplarly hard spent in each car, it was particplarly hard to get into a cold car. One car warmed in this way is a taste of blood to the public, which will not be satisfied now until ail are served the same way.

Philadelphia Press.

The little six-year-old boys who commit all the atrocities during "strike" times have not yet been heard from in Brooklyn. The labor leaders there do not seem to have as brilliant an imagination as Deba.

goods entirely. NOTICE THESE PRICES:

Stock must come down-too much

DRESS GOODS

Cashmeres, Brown and Gray Beiges, Fancy Plaid Cloths, all double-width goods and never sold for less than 25c a yard. All-wool Cloths, both plain and nov-

elty patterns, double width, have been 39c a yard; now...... 250 All-wool, 40-inch Henriettas, regular price has been 50c a yard; alteration sale price...... 330

Cowert Cloths, 50 inches wide, price has been \$1 a yard; also 50-inch All-wool Habit Cloths that sold at 50c a yard; choice during alteration sale.....

Regular \$1 Black 46-inch Henrietta reduced to..... Black Silk Warp Henriettas only 75c Priestly's Fancy Black Dress Goods. 75c

Black Silk Gloria Dress Patterns..... \$299

DRESS LININGS

25c

Regular 6c Cambric Skirt Lings, hest goods, all colors, at...... 40 10c Drilling Waist Lining only...... 5c Regular 15c Silesias for...... 10c Grass Cloth, all colors 8c Hair Cloth reduced to 100 Regular 15c Linen Duck only...... 110

Our SHOE DEPARTMENT

Is right alongside of the west wall, that is to be torn down. Enough said to explain these GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Ladies' French Dongola Button and Lace Hand-turned Shoes, the new needle and square toe, the best \$3.50 Shoe made.

Our Fine Dongola Custom- Alteration made \$2.50 Ladies' Shoe, in all Price, styles, great value at........... \$1,98 Ladies' regular \$2 Vici Kid) Alteration

Shoes, good Dongola stock.) 81.38 Men's Razor, Opera and French Toe Bal or Congress Alteration Shoes, made of B Calf; would be good values at \$2.25. Boys' and Youths' Shoes, the \$1.25

and \$1.50 grade; alteration sale price.. \$1.00

Ladies' Extra Quality Rubbers 290

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